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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

An Address by the Majority of Assembly Republicans.

To the voters of New York: We wish to congratulate you and ourselves upon our vote to make the Stock Transfer Tax bill and the Mortgage Tax bill party measures.

We deemed it our duty to do as the Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., our honored though absent leader, ordered; and we feel that much credit belongs to his distinguished proxies, the Hon. John RAINES, the Hon, GEORGE R. MALBY and the Hon. S. FRED NIXON, for the vigor and success with which they have opposed the machinations of so-called Republicans who resist the programme. of our honored Boss.

We point with pride to this new triumph of indirect taxation. Nobody will feel these taxes. Indirect taxation cannot be felt. Its incidence never incides. Those persons in Wall Street or elsewhere who complain in advance of the Stock Transfer Tax bill are simply ignorant and prejudiced. So are all intending mortgagors who complain of the Mortgage Tax bill, and the silly agitators in tenant has to pay the tax. An indirect tax pays itself without friction.

We also point with pride to the record of the Republican party of New York in finding new causes of expenditure and new subjects of taxation. If it be true that a national debt is a national blessing, how much truer is it that the greater the indirect taxation the happier are the unconscious-contributors to the revenues

We exult in the glorious economic history of this State in the last few years. We believe that indirect taxation is an unequalled boon and no attractive form of property or business shall escape it

As for the few short sighted and narrow minded Republicans who deny that an indirect tax is a direct benefit, we leave them to their own devices. We expect to win a Populist for every Republican we lose.

What the Boss says "goes."

The Sanitation of the Panama Canal Zone.

Dr. CHABLES A. L. REED, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Medical Association, and lately president of this the representative organization of the medical profession throughout the United States, a man capable in | two ways, and in two ways only: every way of forming just conclusions and with the courage and capacity vigorously to express his convictions, has, at the request of the Secretary of War, at the request of the Secretary of War, and consequently inunsanitary, conditions in the Panama Canal Zone and in the towns of Panama | the Executive; and Colon placed by treaty under the management of the United States commission.

If the report of this gentleman is correct, and it must be accepted as such until it is proved that he has made misstatements, the sanitary department of the Panama commission has been in great measure paralyzed by circumlocution and red tape and the misguided interference of those who have been placed in authority over the medical corps. In certain quarters Dr. REED's report has been classified as "frenzied" literature: but if one-tenth of the criticisms which he has made were justified sanitary affairs on the Isthmus are in such deplorable shape that the President should compel an immediate change in a disgraceful and dangerous situation.

There is but one commonsense solution of this problem, and sooner or later it will be applied; but the Chief Magistrate should not wait to take this matter in hand until the graveyards of Panama sare filled with the victims of "red tape."

As an illustration of the absurd methods employed, Dr. REED says in substance that if the surgeon in charge of the Ancon Hospital makes a requisition for supplies it must go to the Chief Sanitary Officer for approval, then to the Governor of the Zone, then to the Chief Disbursing Officer and thence to the commission at Washington. It must there wait for advertised bids, and when the award is made the requisition is filled under the supervision of a purchasing agent, often not properly qualified to select medical supplies. The material is then shipped notified, he notifies Col. Gorgas, and he in turn must notify the surgeon in charge of the hospital, who then applies to the Quartermaster for transportation; and, finally, so much of the material as in the judgment of the Governor and Chief Disbursing Officer and the commission ought to be allowed to the superintendent. arrives at the hospital.

There are cited numerous other instances of this ridiculous routine which | able to most of the Democratic and in the light of a recent experience are some of the Republican Senators. It a reflection upon the intelligence and was pointed out that the American conscience of the American people.

and Col. GORGAS practically had carte blanche to do what in their judgment was best for the sanitation of Havana and Cuba.

The present situation can be remedied satisfactorily in but one way. Col. W. most expert sanitarians now living. He is a man whose courage is of that revolutionists without the military and exalted character which scorns personal naval aid of the United States. danger, a man of integrity, of executive | Inferentially, therefore, the treaty ability and worthy of the fullest confi-, would have committed our Government dence of the Government. Why note to the upholding of a particular Domini-

pling the usefulness of the Army Medical as well not exist?

sanitation is paramount.

Two Ways Only.

The mistake of the Senate is now apeither ratified or rejected the Santo Dominican Republic. Domingo treaty. The Senators went nome believing that the important questions involved in that proposed convention could safely be left for decision until next October, November or Decemtelligent action upon the treaty.

The President of the United States, however, believes-and no one doubts the sincerity of his conviction or the disinterested patriotism of his impulseserious danger of the entrance of European Powers in a manner and for a purpose which would probably lead to conflict with the United States over the Monroe Doctrine. To avert a possible war the Executive independently decides upon a line of policy which is incorrectly described as a modus vivendi; and he proceeds upon his own responsibility to prevent disorder."

This illustrates, says one Washington correspondent, "the fearlessness of Presiright and is following a high minded policy."

But neither the fearlessness of the President nor the highmindedness of his policies requires any illustration whatsoever. Both are taken for granted unitemporarily and tentatively, the administration of the finances of a foreign country of the benefit of foreign creditors, and the policing of foreign territory for the protection of a foreign Government against insurrection and disorder, is a question of law, not of personal disposition or of purity of motive or sagaoity of foresight. He is an officer of a constitutional government.

Such a national enterprise as is proposed with respect to Santo Domingo can be inaugurated constitutionally in

1. The ratification by the United posing lawful duties and functions upon

2. The adoption by both houses of Congress of a joint resolution enacting lawful duties and functions upon the President.

No legerdemain with phrases can add to the foregoing short list a third method of accomplishing what President Roose-VELT believes ought to be done in Santo Domingo for the peace and welfare of the United States.

If the Senate has made a mistake in adjourning without action on the treaty, it is within the power of the President to summon it back to Washington to complete its work.

If there is no prospect of securing a two-thirds vote in the Senate for a measure which the President deems necessary as a safeguard against national embroilment, it is in his power to convene Congress at once and to ask for the buildings, skyscrapers. adoption by a majority vote in the Senate and a majority vote in the House of Representatives of a joint resolution which, quite as effectively as a treaty, will give to his Santo Domingo policy the indispensable authority of law.

The Proposed Provisional Agreement With Santo Domingo.

President ROOSEVELT has sanctioned the arrangement proposed by President MORALES, advocated by Minister DAWson, and accepted apparently by most to the Isthmus, the disbursing officer is | if not all of the European creditor Powers. Has he not thereby assumed responsibilities similar to those which the Senate indicated a wish to avoid when it adjourned without ratifying the treaty with the Dominican Republic?

Before it was reported to the Senate. that treaty was subjected to drastic emendation at the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Even in the amended form it proved objectionagent, empowered by the treaty to col-We refer to Cuba, where Major REED | lect and distribute the customs revenues of all the Dominican ports not covered by the award rendered last summer by arbitrators in the case of the San Domingo Improvement Company, would have to rely in the first instance, for the maintenance of his authority, upon Pres-C. GORGAS is known to be one of the | ident MORALES, who, in his turn, might prove unable to defend himself against

repeat the experience of Cuba in Panama? can Executive against a popular up-Why go back to the old methods of crip- rising, which, notoriously, is the only method by which the inhabitants of Corps by permitting it to be blocked Santo Domingo can express dissatisby circumlocution or entangled in the faction with the existing political system. meshes of red tape until it might almost | If we did undertake to protect President MORALES by force of arms against rev-The people of the United States will olutionists, we should be doing preoppose the President's removal of the oisely what France did in Mexico on present commission, and if he will go behalf of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, further and put an end to this dangerous who promised to pay certain debts condition of affairs by placing Col. alleged to be owing to French subjects. GORGAS in full authority in all matters | Never before have we interfered in the pertaining to sanitation he will deserve domestic controversies of a Latin-Amerstill greater credit. In the construction | fcan republic, or undertaken arbitraof the Panama Canal the question of rily to decide which of two antagonistic parties was in the right. Unquestionably, our people have no deliberate intention of establishing such a precedent, but we might have found ourselves committed involuntarily to the proparent to everybody. It adjourned on tection of President MORALES if the Saturday, March 18, without having Senate had ratified the treaty with the

It was further pointed out in the Senate, when the treaty was under discussion, that certain European Powers already possess liens upon the customs revenues of certain Dominican ports, which liens have been formally granted ber, and that investigation and the course by the Santo Domingo Government, of events meanwhile would facilitate in- although the power of enforcing them through the occupation of the custom houses concerned has not been conferred. Should any of those Powers lien by the arrangement embodied in our proposed treaty with the Dominican that Santo Domingo cannot be let alone Republic, the obligations assumed by until next autumn or winter without us under the treaty might involve us in a state of war with the protesting Power. The Senate naturally shrank from approving in advance, and in general terms, an entanglement that might have such unpleasant consequences.

It is true that the present agreement is on its face provisional, terminable on the definite rejection of the treaty by the Senate. It may also be true that all the creditor Powers, except two, have approved the provisthe cities who assert that ultimately the put the same into operation in foreign ional arrangement; and we will asterritory. The navy is already there "to sume, for the sake of argument, that the approval will presently be made unanimous. We should then have no cause to apprehend a protest on the part of any European creditor Power against dent Roosevelt when he believes he is the temporary collection by an American agent of the customs revenues of all the Dominican ports not designated in the arbitral award, or against the retention of the same by him as trustee. on the understanding that if the Senate should reject the treaty the whole sum thus collected should be turned over to versally. It is not a question of what he the Dominican Government, whereas if believes or thinks right or dares to do, the treaty should be ratified 55 per cent. but solely of the limitations of his lawful | would be paid to the creditor Powers authority. His power to begin, even and the remaining 45 per cent. to the Dominican Administration.

Although, however, the risk of embroilment with European Powers might thus be obviated, the fundamental objection to the treaty would hold good of the proposed provisional agreement also. The latter transaction, like the former, would bind us to take sides in the internal politics of the Dominican Republic; to uphold by arms President MOBALES against efforts of his fellow citizens to overthrow him. Having once taken such a position in the case of Santo Domingo, with what pretence of consistency could we refuse in the case of any other American Republic to sustain a usurper who, to gain our good will, should offer to place the collection and States Senate of a treaty, the provisions distribution of his country's customs

The assumption by the United States of a receivership of the income of a delinquent American republic, in the interest of foreign creditors, will probably be found in practice not the simple the policy into law, and likewise imposing thing it looks. Not long would England be able to discharge the function of receiver in Egypt, did she not uphold with a fleet and army the nominal authority of the Khediye in whose name she professes to act

Thanks Declined.

Out of kindness to a sincere but misguided man, we withhold the name and give only the business of the signer of the following despatch to THE SUN: " Thanks for kick at the fairbanks effusive previ-

STOVES AND FURNACES." " INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 80."

We throw out no vulgar suggestion of "hot sir" as the natural accompaniment of "stoves and furnaces." but this invoice of thanks is hereby refused and returned;

and for sufficient reasons. 1: We don't kick at venerable institutions, sacred things, monuments, tall

2. The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIB-BANKS is not effusive. His accumulated reserve is sufficient for his purposes. He squanders no surplus of emotion. A chaste retention and restraint, an Attic sobriety, may be detected even in his most passionate utterances. He curbs his naturally dithyrambic temperament. He views with grave disapproval, and even with alarm, the early enthusiasm of his friends. But can he Mr. FAIRBANKS'S fault if his genial, impulsive and magnetic personality fills

Indiana with tender yearnings? We have no feet with which to kick at this sweet, ingenuous, unsolicited, unorganized, irrepressible movement, the stirring and running of the political sap.

Is spring for BEVERIDGE alone? "Previousness?" Mr. FAIRBANKS is strictly contemporary. Not past and not "a Sooner." Is it for the worshippers of that tender juvenal the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE to accuse any-

body of "previousness"? We love Height in the Skyscraper Statesman. We love Depth in the Grand Young Man. Each is inevitable; each beautiful in his own strange way. Our admiration and sympathy flow to each in like degree.

This would be a hard hearted community indeed if it had not sympathy for the persevering aspirant who, on the very threshold of the innermost sanctuary of his ambitions descried his Past coming up the street behind a brass band and accompanied by a mob of cheering citizens.

The Threat. Stella—I told him I'd acresm if he kinsed ma. Bella—Had he ever heard you sing!

TRADE WITH OUR NON-CONTIGU-OUS TERRITORIES.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The following areas are included in our statistical reports under the title of non-contiguous territories: Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippines, Guam, Midway Islands and Tutuila. Our total merchandise exports to these countries for the calendar year 1904 were valued at \$39,605,425. Our imports from them were \$59,247,383. To this may be added \$19,122,035 worth of gold and silver, almost entirely from Alaska.

Our transactions	with the var	ious area
stand as follows:	2	-
	Imports from	Experts
Alaska	\$10.647.552	\$11,448.4
Hawaii	25.390,805	10.983.7
Porto Rico	12,936,483	11.984.97
Philippines	10.225.338	5.065.44
Guam	none given	101.60
Midway		72.50
Tutulia	20,865*	48.5

*Eleven months. Our sales to Alaska consist of general merchandise. Those who buy are Americans with American wants. They buy ooks and boots, coffee and cotton cloth foodstuffs of all kinds, beer, wine, whiskey, candy and tobacco, toys and firearms, soap, musical instruments and writing paper To no small extent the life of the people is indicated in their purchases. They buy foodstuffs in large amount, and only a limited quantity of agricultural implements They buy a much larger quantity of woollen than of cotton goods. Their purchases of rubber boots and shoes almost equal their purchases of leather goods. They spend as much for playing cards as they do for protest against the supersession of its toys. They spend more for plug and pipe tobacco than they do for cigars, and their purchases of books and other printed matter stand to their purchases of liquor in the ratio of 1 to 5.

Aside from gold and silver, our purchases from that region consist thiefly of canned salmon. This item constitutes more than 90 per cent. of the import trade. Copper ore, furs and whalebone comprise the other notable items.

Hawaii also takes a varied assortment in which foodstuffs appear as the largest The Hawaiians bought last year \$475,000 worth of spirits, wines and malt iquors, which is just about the same as the Alaskan purchases. Alaska bought \$402,000 worth of manufactured tobacco, and Hawaii exceeded that by \$160,000. The people clothed themselves with \$193,000 worth of cotton cloth, \$25,955 worth of dress goods, \$391,718 worth of cotton wearing apparel and \$90,408 worth of woollen garments. The purchase of \$632,936 worth of fertilizers is a significant item, and so is \$85,000 worth of soap.

Sugar represents 95 per cent. of our pur-chases from the island, with \$223,071 worth of raw coffee as the second item. The remainder consists largely of goods and mer-chandise returned to the mainland for

Porto Rico also buys foodstuffs in large quantity, notably rice, which represents nearly one-quarter of its total imports. nearly one-quarter of its total Breadstuffs and provisions form another quarter. Porto Rican homes were lighted quarter. by \$88,400 worth of American candles and 158,000 worth of refined oil. The sale of boots and shoes represents 20 cents for each islander for the year. We do not make the shoes they want. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of perfumery and cosmetics shows the popularity of those wares, and the Porto Ricans dosed themselves with nearly \$40,000 worth of patent and proprietary medicines. They bought \$60,000 worth of books and They bought \$50,000 worth of books and printed matter, a large part of which was school books and text books. Manufactures of iron and steel constitute 10 per cent. of the total imports, including 2,000 tons of steel rails, five locomotives and \$98,000 worth of sewing machines. Imports of wood and manufactures of wood represented \$500,000. manufactures of wood represented \$500,000.

Sugar formed 74 per cent. of our imports from the island; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes (\$2,154.496), 17 per cent.; coffee, fruits and molasses, from 2 to 3 per cent. each, and miscellaneous items made up the remainder. Porto Rico bought from other countries \$2,200,083, and sold to other countries \$3,837,924. One-quarter of the imports came from Spain, and about another quarter, represented chiefly by fish, came from ter, represented chiefly by fish, came from the maritime provinces of Canada. Of the

Cuba a little more than that sum. Spain took about \$600,000. Coffee composed the larger something of a farce. they buy \$30,000,000 from other 000 and We take about one-third of their exports. We sell of cotton cloth, \$600,000 worth of foodstuffs, \$250,000 worth of hav for the horses of Amercan citizens, \$620,000 worth of illuminating oil, \$245,400 worth of spirits, wine and malt liquor, principally beer for the use of Ameri-cans; \$409,000 worth of wood and manufacures of wood, and \$1,134,709 worth and steel goods. Just how much of all this vast trade of \$5,000,000 is for distinctly American use cannot be said, but it is probable that it would include the larger part Commercially, we are not even getting our seed back in our Philippine enterprise.

Our imports are practically limited to one item—hemp. We buy a little sugar and about \$5,000 worth of cigars and tobacco, a ew straw hats and a little vegetable of We are certainly doing a retail business in our prospective Far Eastern entrepot, while our competitors run the wholesale

Shipments to Guam and the Midway Islands are quite unimportant. They consist largely of building material, which is probalargely of building material, which is play not for use by natives but by retails with a smaller Tutuila, with a smaller trade Americans. wider variety of imports. It bought \$6.765 worth of cotton pared with Guam, \$254, and Midway, \$181. It bought foodstuffs, provisions, coffee, fish, iron and steel, liquors, paper and manu-factures of wood, to the extent of a few usand dollars each. Our imports were

The total importation of these areas amounted last year to \$76,649,130, of which the United States—of which they form a part, definite or indefinite supplied part, definite or indefinite supplied par cent. Their exports, exclusive of very cent. ka's bullion, were \$83,931,638, out of which

The Art of Being Grandpa TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Even a com monplace man may be the best sort of a hero if he ever gets a happy knack of being a grandpa.

But no one should too rashly conclude that it i altogether an easy matter to suit all the require be blamed for it? Was it HELEN's fault that she was supremed y lovely? Is it the art of doing almost anything in a clever way then one may expect to be sidetracked in favor of ome obscure uncle or aunt with a better way of have infinite patience and sympathy but must b

always ready to glue the broken toys, salve the wounded hand, tell a story or croon a song. Ah! then you shall be a hero indeed, filling these requirements of devoted little ones whose love and admiration will not fall with mature years, not even up to the time when they in turn shall know, when haply, as in our own case, the schemes of life bave gone awry, how to make the remnant of life tolerable and even happy by being the hero of dear children—the only and incomparable

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In my scrap ok I have this written: "In the town of Yreka, in California, is a bakery, and this sign is over the r: 'Yreka Bakery,'" which, you see, reads the NEW YORK, March 30.

A Bakery Palindrome.

The Refugee. Jean Valjean was living in the sewer,
"Mrs. V. is cleaning house," he tersely explained.
Herewith the other husbands wondered why they hadn't thought of the scheme before.

Unusually interesting articles mark the North merican Review for April. Mr. Henry James as a returned wanderer begins his impressions of his native land. Bishop Doane of Albany has his say or marriage after divorce. Karl Blind gives his views on the Russian crisis, and the extension of the Monroe Doctrine is discussed from two points of view. Among other timely topics treated are th centenary. Germany's foreign policy, the question, the impeachment law and the Philippine school system.

JERRY BUIDDING. Soamp Bosses and Men, Not Incompetent Inspectors, the Cause.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the late collapse of buildings in this section, the public, instead of inquiring into the cause, charges a minor individual with negligence and then starts off at a tangent by inculpating the whole Building Department. As a building mechanic of many years standing I can faithfully say that when I have come in contact with officers of the department 1 have found the conscientious performance of their duty to be their sole object. My experience tells me that unless an inspector accidentally drops in during the actual progress of an infringement of the building laws or is tipped off by some workman as to such infringement, it is very hard, without being lynx eyed, to liscover the wrong in the mediar of scaffolding, lumber, bricks, iron and the thousand and one other things that constitute the make-up of a building and which the dishonest builder is so careful to throw over his inferior work-

Inferior and scamped work is the key to the chanic of the old school, whose training was to give good and close attention toward com-pleting a good job, but who has now for gotten pletting a good job, but who has now in ordered that early training and learned the skin game forced on him. Hard knocks teach. The greater the skin in evading all that is right and proper without being found out, the better the prospects of employment and the warmer the giad hand you get from the boases. Self-interest compels the adoption of the rule.

There are at the present time in this city many

There are at the present time in this city many thousands of men, working at the several branches of the building business, who are utterly unfit for the occupations they are employed at, and a constant source of annoyance and danser to the skilled man who is forced to recognize them. This recognition is made compulsory by the man who hires and who holds the incompetent—who are in the majority—as a club over the capable, who take pride in their trades, to keep down their aspirations and ambitions and deprive them of the respect that is their due.

During my many years I have seen infringements done under cover by bosses and men who knew no better, which 50,000 inspectors could not find out. I have seen plumbers' boys cut away beams for the passage of piping, well holes without proper trimming cut out for stairways, trimmers cut away from dumbwaiters, girders almost out in two for the clearance of belting, beams cut out for scales, stairways closed up, walls gutted, floors overloaded, walls left uncovered, bonding neglected, poor mortar, rubish used for filling, and, in fact, every clause of the building code violated by scamp bosses and scamp men. To such an extreme have these violations been carried that it is a common saying with men that "more risk is taken in a building than was taken at San Juan Hill."

My remedy would be to go one better than Mr. Hopper, and that is to license or issue

Juan Hill."

My remedy would be to go one better than Mr. Hopper, and that is to license or issue certificates of competence or ability to all foremen or superintendents in charge of works, such certificates to be given after a strict examination, to be good as long as the holder complies with the building regulations, a deviation therefrom to be sufficient cause for cancellation.

New York, March 30. NEW YORK, March 30.

A Jerrey Commuter Finds the Commuters

Heaven. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Califormian's exclamation of surprise at the small size of the English trains is natural: the low floors and ow roofs and the general sacrifice of many other American features, to save space and weight, strike us as strange and not always conductve of comfort on long journeys. But as a weary commuter branded first with the D. L. & W. gait and now with the Eric face, lugubrious, but hopeful, and the hop, skip and jump bred of West street fifth and the persistent skids of Dey and Chambers, certain experiences in London last summer are like cases in the weary desert of commuting experience. We were visiting an American engineer thirty miles out and business called me to London nearly every day. The divisions in the seats kept my neighbor from driving me into a corner, the cush-lons at the back were soft; doors right along both sides of the car, one side to enter, the other side to leave, saved all crowding or tiresome waits in the aisle: but last and not least, the speed! Think, weary Jerseylte, of a permanent way smooth as glass, no jar and no rattle, a rather poor light, but one to each two seats, and a speed of thirty miles in thirty-eight minutes. Other experiences in other directions were almost as pleasant—from Euston depot to any suburban point like Willesden in twelve minutes is great after the farcical expresses from New York achieve their twenty miles an nour. And at all stations the porters keep clean crossings-West street, please copy. London can teach us lots in this difficult problem of keeping commuters healthful and happy. H. J. W. TAPPAN, N. J. March 29.

The Transferred Nocturnes. exports France took nearly \$1,000,000 and TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was surprised and, in truth, a little pained to note in your editorial "The Gray of Evening" a failure of the accuracy which has heretofore marked your affectionate observations on the important happenings in Chicago. "The Honorable Hinky Dink's nocturnes are of green and gold," you say. Sir, has a reputation for sariorial excellence carned by long labor. worn in Chicago are those of the Hon. Bath House John. The green is a wood green, the gold is a chain of gold, which when not sagging heavily across Mr. John's stomach and over his wood green full evening dress waistcoat is used in other parts of Cook county to pull stumps. The Hon. Hinky Dink has not given approval to the nocturne of gold and green ornamented by the Hon, Bath House John. Indeed, he is reported to have said of it to its distinguished wearer, "John, in those glad rags you look like a holdover bun under a Clark street gas lamp.

MONTCLATE. March 30. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Recently you printed an editorial or two about the Chicago "gents" and their green dress suits, all of which was lovely and most of which was true.

But-and the importance of the adversative really ustifies a new paragraph-you fall into error who as one man. Bath House John-who wrote "Dear Midnight of Love," and is now Bathos Johnohn J. Coughlin. "Hinky Dink" is Mr. Michael Kenna, who gives the biggest in Chicago for five cents at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. on't rob us of our great men. We need 'em NEW YORK, March 29.

If we have spoken of Mr. John as "Mr Dink," forgive the crime! It was a sin of in advertence, not of ignorance. We may alsay that we invented both statesmen. Who knows them if not we?

For a Tax on Dogs

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the revenue question is bothering the statesmen at Albany, what is the matter with a ten dollar tax on dogs? There must be three millions of them in the State—a worthless incumbrance. Half of the owners would surrender the dog rather than the ten dollars, but even that would be an economic gain if the dogs were killed.

It costs the State a lot of money to support its dogs, and besides that cost the dogs annul advantages that would otherwise be of great value and much reduce the cost of living. But for the dogs it would be little more trouble and ex-pense to keep a small flock of sheep than a flock of chickens, and thousands of even small land owners would do it. Hundreds have been tempted to try it, but they always desist. A worthless, skulking whifet even not half big enough to kill a sheep outright will chase and worry a flock o wes and ruin the whole investment in a single night for one dog in a thousand is of any economi and on the exceptional dog a ten dollar tax would not be severe. Of course, the sentimen talists would howl. But it would not be had start manship to raise revenue upon sentiment and leave productive values free. Good mutton should be one-third cheaper in this State than it is

In Missouri.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Speaker David Hill of the Missouri House of Representatives is a big man, weighs something like 200 pounds, and is bold as a lion. That is added imply to show that Hill is not afraid of anything even when he threatens to vote for a Democrat for Senator, as he did a few days prior to the adjourn-

ment of the Legislature. He reached home last Saturday, tired from hir efforts as presiding officer of the House. He retired early and was soon sleeping peacefully, having ap-parently got rid of his political cares. About midnight he was partially awakened by Mrs. Hill. Dave, Dave," she called.

Dave, wake up. I hear thieves in the house. said she "Thieves in the House!" said Mr. Hill, half swake, I guess not. They're all in the Senate.

Planked. First Shad-I tell you what, there is one hero First Shad-Farragut lashed to the mast,

CENSURED BY A PUPIL "The Sun's" Criticisms of Anthracite Coal Minera Rebuked.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps am not the only one who imagines he has ound a speck on THE SUN. I think, however, that I have made that discovery, and while it does not lessen the wonder and admiration with which I gaze on the brightest luminary that has ever shone or ever will shine on the newspaper world, I still feel that the speck see destroys to some extent the beneficent light which THE SUN sends to the remotest

orners of the earth. The speck to which I refer is your unequivocal, fearless, almost fanatical opposition to the United Mine Workers, particularly of the anthracite region. While I differ with THE SUN in its radical, its unjust views of the mine workers, its fearless tone cannot but invite the respect of every fair minded man. But why go out of your way to asperse our men, whom you do not know? That you do not know them is evident. As a child of the mines, and a lover and pupil of THE SUN, I greatly desire to see it present the cause of the miners to its many readers in a manner that

miners to its many readers in a manner that would be devoid of the injustice and calumny which have for so long a time been the chief stock in trade of those who are opposed to the man who mines coal.

The speech which appeared in Friday's SUN, March 24, and which you said you would like to hear spoken in Wilkesbarre by President Roosevelt, reveals a degree of malice that I did not expect to find in Tag SUN. The article was as unjust as it was forceful. I venture to say, however, that from ocean to ocean, and from the Dominion of Canada to the Gulf, this nation holds no man who, with full knowledge of the life of the anthracite miner and the conditions under which he lives, would dare father that splendid fabric of falsehood. Great in all things, Tag Sun has shown us that it can surpass all other calumniators.

I would not trouble you with this note were it not that my father, who was a miner, made I would not trouble you with this note were it not that my father, who was a miner, made THE SUN my professor when conditions would not permit me to attend school. Every day after returning from work, and while the dust of the mine was still on his face, he would pick up THE SUN. It was the kindest, most inspiring professor a devoted pupil ever had. Up through the dust of the coal breaker, out of the depths of the mine, to a fairly honorable place among men that peerless professor led me. And now, after years of devotion, I find that that professor is not only not just, but cruelly, venomously unjust. With many another miner's son who has found inspiration in your columns. I can only hope that the day will come when THE SUN will direct its light full upon the anthracite region and the anthracite miner. When that day comes, the anthracite miner will, for the first time, have a champion who will place him in the proper light before the people of this nation.

DE PROFUNDIS.

The Medical Department of the Army. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your recent editorial on the reorganization of the Medical Department of the army was both timely and convincing.

For years Congress has looked upon the Medical Department as a sort of kinder-garten and therefore not entitled to serious ensideration. Commanding officers and heads of departments at Washington are much to blame for this feeling of indifference because they themselves have never shown proper appreciation of the important work of army surgeons. Three years of active service in Cuba and the Philippines has convinced me that the army is no place for a selfrespecting physician. This view is also shared by others, as witnessed by the number of resignations that have occurred since 1898, and the difficulty encountered by the Surgeon-General in obtaining desirable young men to

enter the service. The late army medical bill as finally pre sented to Congress was only a makeshift, and very little regret should be felt at its failure to pass. The original bill as drawn up by the Surgeon-General, which had the approval of the American Medical Association and other representative medical societies. was slashed and cut by the General Staff beyond recognition.

It is no wonder that Speaker Cannon re fused to permit a vote on the bill, and it is to be hoped that the reports of experts who were detailed for service with the Japanese Army will be such that the Medical Department of the United States Army will be placed on a footing equal, if not superior, to any in EX-ARMY SURGEON,

NEW YORK, March 80.

The Girl Who Tried to Kill Herself. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: The man told about in this morning's SUN who was caught by his wife in the Bridge subway station while he was in the company of a young woman and who left the girl to her fate aftershe had been arrested for attempting to kill herself by throwing herself under a subway train, appears to me to be a disgrace to not in a position to judge correctly what should be the proper course to pursue under such circum-stances, but clearly it was his fault that the girl was midnight musings and flashes of pure genius no safeguard? The only nocturnes of green and gold in his power to help her in her predicament, and settle matters with his wife later. And what should we think of the woman who would not come to the aid of another woman in distress, even though she may have had the bitterest feeling of reser

At least she should have allowed her husband to do I should like to see the names of that man and woman made public so that their friends, if they have any, may know their real character. What do the married readers of THE SUN think of the ethical and

Babu Stickler for Precise English. From the Lahore Tribune.

moral questions involved?

One of the oldest contributors of the Pioneer now in India is disturbed at the increasing license of language that he is constrained to observe in its advertisement columns. It is painful to his sense of literary propriety to encounter such expressions as a "reversed hide gentleman's saddle" or a "second hand gentleman's overalls;" but when it comes to an "old but serviceable lady's wardrobe" or (ho shall we print it?) "a fast lady's Arab pony," he believes it is time for a word of protest. Even though applicants are not likely to be misled, it is well that things should be put as they are meant.

New Wemen in the South. From the Macon Telegraph. The Southern woman of affairs really antedated he "new woman" of America, about whom we have

heard so much in recent years. The training of Southern women for the practical supervis large undertakings began during the war of 1881-65, when they were left in entire charge of a very considerable percentage of the Southern planta Ye Commuter.

Ye brave Commuter how he fares c Muse essays to tell; He sleepeth soon and riseth by Ye loud alarum bell. He riseth by it, yet not quite-

It sounds at six fifteen Which time he holds ye best for sleep; And this is sooth, I ween. He riseth at six thirty-seven

And glanceth at his tub. Then shivers once and with a tow'l Doth give himself a rub. His ragor at six thirty-nine He savagelee doth strop. And from his cheeks with cruel pain

He finds his tie at forty-one, And at six forty-thr Sits down and bolts his rolls and eggs-

His wife he kisseth by ye stove, His children by ye stair. Then for ye timely trolley sprints,

Be glad thou art not he

Ye railway station sees him next When ye six forty-eight He peradventure catcheth-when It chanceth to be late. Where men with dull defeated eyes

From further up the line Forever play at futile whist Whereat they think they shine, His pipe he lights, a paper buys,

To read trust busting news, Then talketh large and loud and long Of his politic views. His office reached he putieth up Ye customary bluff

About ye joys of country life,

Despite that it is toug

Ye brave Commuter, how he livest Let all forbear to scorn, Though he may often wish that he Had never yet been born.

TWENTY-SIX TUSKEGEES.

Former Pupils of Booker T. Washington

Spreading Education Among the Blacks. From the Boston Transcript. There are at the present time, I am told, twenty-six schools for negroes in the Sc which, though not formally connected in any way with the Tuskegee Institute, still, either because they were founded by graduates of Tuskegee or because their tea force has been largely recruited from there, maintain their allegiance to the Tuskegee

tradition, work in its spirit and extend the sphere of its usefulness. Though beyond its gates, Tuskegee gradu-ates are never therefore beyond sight and influence; it still exercises over them a sort of parochial control. The Rev. Bedford, secretary of the board of trustees of the Tuskegee Institute, has recently returned from "a parochial visit" to grad-uates and former students of Tuskegee, Since October last he has traversed twelve States, visited seven institutions conducted by or with the assistance of Tuskegee graduates, and has brought back detailed reports of more than two hundred former students. Of these reports those are most interesting which come from graduates who, with a rare devotion and under difficulties which it is hard for one not actually on the spot to comprehend, have established by their own efforts independent schools. Nothing in regard to these younger institutions is more hopeful than the fact that, in spite of the hardships under which these schools have been established, not one has been compelled to close its doors, and all have had to turn students from their doors. Since October last he has traversed twelve

The Greater Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an article which appeared in THE SUN this winter the Anglo-Saxons were told some very salutary things. That article has silenced

the pretensions of the Anglo-Saxons.
In The Sun of March 21 there appeared an article under the heading, "The Philippines and Japan," in which appeared the expression, "as a greater England has arisen in the Western Hemisphere"— meaning, doubt-less the United States and Canada. I wonder how many of the Germans, French, Italians, Irish and others of the United States would permit themselves to be classed as "greater England," and it would be inter-esting to know how many of them will go to the rescue of Col. Younghusband when the Japanese have taught the Chinese how to fight.

fight.
There is, doubtless, a "greater Japan" at this moment on the mainland of Asia than on the islands, and I would bet my last dollar on the islands, and I would bet my last dollar that Japan can raise a greater number of soldiers in China, for the expulsion of the "Christian devils," than England can raise in all her colonies, including the "greater England."

in all her colonies, including the "greater England."

The day when Japan will not need a navy is perhaps not far distant. Let the Boxer uprising not be forgotten. The "greater Japan" is already beginning to frighten those who have helped to light the fire which may cause a conflagration the consequences of which may be most destructive to those who have ignited it. It may yet come to pass that Europe, and the Greater Europe, may, for self-preservation, join hands to extinguish the yellow fire ignited by short-sighted jealousy and greed.

BROOKLYN, March 29.

A Chinese Musical Critic. From the Canton Ling Nam Yat Pac.

On the lith instant at 9:15 P. M., the celebrated German plano virtuoso. Friedenthal San. gave a concert at the house of the Deputy Commissioner-General, Mr. Rocher, in which all the rooms were filled with the luxury of the Occident. It was a marvellous clear night; the moon sparkled on the sky like a looking glass. Absolute quietude reigned in nature, and the spectators also listened with slience when the charming music began. Now it sounded like the murmuring of water flowing over stones, now like the whispering of the chryptome rias softly moved by the zephyr; and his loud play ing resembled the thunder of the waves in the Now the player was sitting at his instrument as quiet as the tops of the mountains, now he developed a liveliness and vigor of playing like the player in Yung-Len. His soft and sweet playing formed a heavy contrast to the ill famed music at the borders of the River Fu. Friedenthal San possesses the talent of Chungi, who, as is known, was able to play everything. He plays like Shih Kuang, who, on his queer instrument, knew hew

ent, knew how to call forth the songs of the nightingale. At the concert all the diplomats, consuls, deputies officials and the merchants of Shamseen, with their families, were present, so that the vast halls were completely filled. All held in their hands a pages in which they read what Friedenthal San was going the play, just as in the European hotels the guests read a paper to see what they are going to est. After every piece they beat loudly with their hands producing a loud noise, and so they gave the cele brated artist to understand what pleasure they enjoyed with his music; sout I thought this noise

was rather a bitter contrast to the beautiful music which preceded it.

I, the humble writer of these lines and editor of s sex. His wife, also, seems to be lacking in true the Ling Nam Yat Pao, was also invited by the Consomanhood. I am a single man and possibly am sul of virtuous Germany, and stayed in the saloess until the end of the concert. Just as Chenlein un-derstood how to lead the people in moral ways through his music, so was I also prevented from

doing anything wrong that night

"Yankee Doodle" a Hessian Tune. Translated from the Frankfurter Zeitung by Consul

Schumann of Mains. In the publication Hessenland (No. 2, 1908), Johann Lewalter gives expression to his opinion that "Yankee Doodie" was originally a country dance of a district of the former province of Eur-Hesse, called the Schwalm.

It is well known that the tune of "Yankee Doodle" was derived from a military march played by the Hessian troops during the War of the Revolution in America. In studying the dances of the Schwalm, Lewalter was struck by the similarity in form and rhythm of "Yankee Doodle" to the music of these dances. Last year, at the kirmess of the village of Wasenberg, when "Yankee Doodle" was played, the young men and girls swung into a true Schwalmer dance, as though the music had been composed for it. During the war of 1776 the chief recruiting office for the enlistment of the Hessian hired soldiers was Ziegenbain. In Kur-Hesse.

It therefore seems probable that the Hessian ults from the Schwalm who served in the pay of Great Britain in America during the Revolu tionary war, and whose military band instrum onsisted of bugies, drums and fifes only, carried ver with them the tune, known to them from childhood, and played it as a march.

Thoughts of an Alabama Editor.

From the Guntersvale Democrat.

The coal we are using is peculiar. It has too nuch fron in it to be fit for slate, and too slate to smelt it as iron. It has served the only purpose to which it can be put. It has been sold. Dr. Jordan was sick last week, but rather than take medicine, came out pretty soon.

The people of Huntsville will have a week of prayer this week. The situation is pretty tough

here, but we have not resorted to any drastic fine days in succession, with roads drying out and river falling, makes us feel that we

soon be in shape to live whether subscribers pay Marshall county did not roll up a very big Democratic majority, but her corn crop will Some fool fellows cuss us for things we publish.

Great Scott! They ought to know some things we do not publish. Japan's Anti-Tobacco Law.

From the London Dady Mail. Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, writing to the secretary of the Scottish Anti-Tobacco Society, states that there is a law in Japan prohibiting persons in their mi The points of the stipulation, adds his

1. Persons in minorty-that is under 20-are prohibited to smoke. If they are found smoking the police will confiscate the smoking instruments, as well as the tobacco. 2. If parents or guardians of youths under their

knowledge allow their charges to smoke, they will be punished with a fine not exceeding one year. 3. Tobacco dealers who under their knowledge sell smoking instruments or tobacco to a youth for his personal use will be punished with a fine

not exceeding 10 yen (about £1). The law passed the House in March, 1900, and was subsequently promulgated.

From the Washington Post. "Once upon a time," said Mr. R. M. Luce of Sar Francisco, "one of our statesmen, while visiting in Nevada, was prevailed on to make a speech at some local celebration. There was a motley gathering. of Indians in his audience, and these redskins Intervals, when the orator paused, would set up a vociferous exclamation that sounded like wee-ow.

"When the affair was over and the Californian

As the Plutes Understood,

"When the arair was over and the Californian was receiving the congratulations of friends on his apeech, he asked one what those Piutes meant by their continued howl of 'wee-ow,' 'That,' responded the friend, 'is an old time Indian word. which, as near as it can be translated into English PETER MOASTEUR. means hot sir," "